

Specimens of *Conus eburneus*, *Harpa rosea*, *Cytherea bi-radiata*, *Bulimus concinnus*, and *Bulimus* ———. Presented by Dr. Goddard:

Twenty-six specimens of Minerals, from Spain. Collected and presented by Mr. John C. Fory.

Seeds of *Annona cherimolia*, from Payta, Peru. From Mr. Wm. Gambel.

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY.

The American Journal of Science and Arts. Vol. 49, No 2. Oct., 1845. From the Editors.

The latitude of the Cambridge Observatory, Mass., determined by Messrs. Wm. C. and Geo. P. Bond, of Harvard University, and Major J. D. Graham, U. S. Topographical Engineers. By Benjamin Peirce, Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in Harvard University. From Major Graham.

The Chairman read a note from Mr. J. C. Fory in reference to his donation of minerals of this evening, and enclosing a memorandum descriptive of the same.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Fory for his donation, was on motion of Mr. Vaux, tendered by the Society.

Meeting for Business, Oct. 28, 1845.

MR. PEARSALL in the Chair.

The Committee to whom was referred the following description by Mr. James D. Dana, read 14th inst., reported in favour of publication.

Genus *CORYCÆUS*, (Dana.)

Cyclopidæ cephalo-thorace compresso, 3—4 articulato; oculis mediis inconspicuis, sed in frontem duabus lenticulis crystallinis oblati prægrandibus, et penitus aliis lenticulis prolatis minoribus,

his pigmento instructis; antennis quatuor, anterioribus simplicibus, in utroque sexu æqualibus et brevibus, posterioribus prehensilibus; pedibus duabus subcheliformibus, aliis octo natatoriis; ovario externo simplici.

This genus includes minute marine Cyclopidæ, none of them exceeding a line in length, and mostly not over two-thirds of a line. They are remarkable for the two large hyaline lenses placed in the front of the animal, their compressed form, the short and simple anterior antennæ, while the posterior pair is prehensile, the presence of only two pair of prehensile legs, which are succeeded by four pairs of natatory legs, similar to those in other Cyclopidæ.

Posterior to the two large oblate lenses, wholly within the animal, there are two oblong or prolate lenses, equally pellucid and hyaline in appearance; each situated behind one of the former, though remote from them, and separated by an open unobstructed space. At the posterior extremity of each of the inner, there is a long mass of pigment of an oblong shape, usually of a crimson or blue color, so deep as to be almost black. The structure here presented is so remarkable, that it may be unsafe to offer any conjecture as to the nature of the organs described. Yet after examining hundreds of specimens, I may express an opinion that we have in these animals a *pair of eyes, each with two lenses*. It is known that in water animals the crystalline lens is usually spherical. But here we have an oblate and prolate spheroid combined for the same result. The genus Sapphirina, of Thomson, affords other examples of the same character, which will be the subject of remark at a future time.

ELECTION.

Jacob C. Tremper, Esq., of Yates Co., New York, was elected a Correspondent of the Academy.